

# THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1816.

VOL. I.

## Miscellaneous.

### ORATORY SPEECHES.

will be much gratified in the following eloquent Addresses at the annual Meetings of Association with the Church Missionary Society.

From the Missionary Register. Second Annual Meeting of the Norwich Association, held on the 30th September, 1815, took the Chair, as he did also the anniversary of the Bible Society following day. His Lordship in the account of his age and infirmities presiding in future at the meetings.

He then addressed the Meeting to the purpose—

"I am like the present I con- sider it the duty of him who has the happiness of being Presi- dent of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Association, in the first place to speak in as clear and forcible a manner as he can, the transcendent importance of the object which this Society has in view; and this object is in hum- ility of their Divine Master, to send forth his servants, and in his name to go into all the world, and to preach the Gospel to every creature."

He then pointed out what appear to be the best means of promoting with so glorious an object. With reference to the former, we are told that the population of the globe we inhabit is short of one thousand million; that the people of Nineveh, as in the prophet Jonah, are un- der the influence of religion is con- sidered, between their right hand and their left."

It is possible that there can be any Christian, who is not anx- ious to see the light of the Gospel to shine in such darkness, and who is in the valley of the shadow of death, is surely impossible also that any Christian can offer his pray- ers, and repeat day after day those im- mense words, *Thy kingdom come*, with- out the desire, in some way or other, to accelerate the consummation of that which he devoutly wishes for— that human prudence suggest efforts carry into effect, more successful, than the establishment of Christian Missions? I say the estab- lishment of Christian Missions generally, though I am a sincere mem- ber of the Church of England, and firm- ly attached to it, and therefore am more deeply interested for the success of Christian Missions; yet I shall never be in any place, or at any time, to be cordially with, and to hold forth of whatever denomination, of whatever persuasion, and only aim it is that the Kingdom of this world should become the Kingdom of our Lord and of his

There are peculiar seasons when the mind is enabled to see more striking contrast than at other times, between the blessings of Chris- tianity and the miseries of Paganism;— when only perhaps some single instance is present to the view. I was to me a short time ago, to fill my mind with the appointed words of the Bible Association among the heathen in the Church-yard of the surrounding country was lovely. My feelings were soothed as I stopped at the grave of a noble individual, who had quitted the world at the age of twenty- two. His tomb-stone was this inscrip- tion:—

"On Jesus' conquests he relied, and his merits ventured all, and died." Immediately to compare the miseries of such a death and the happiness of such a hope in eternity, and the uncertainty and gloom of a heathen departure from this world. I thought to myself a place of burial in a heathen land, where the sun never shines as brightly, and the sur- roundings are yet more beautiful. I thought that all memorial would be lost on some youthful grave, I was struck with the thought that all must be forgotten here! No ray from the sun could gleam on such a grave— no associations of the poet, mar- shalled memorials of the poet, mar- shalled associations might be record- ed, no hope of future re-union, no prospect of an immortal exist- ence, no assurance of pardon, and no peace, could be written on the dust, or bind up the hearts of those who deposited in si- lence the form which they had loved so

long. In that land none tells them in those striking words of your Report, that they have God for a Father, Christ for a Saviour, the Holy Spirit for a Guide, and Heaven for a home, where they shall separate no more. Oh, then, how beau- tiful upon the mountains should we esteem the feet of Him who would carry the glad tidings of peace to scenes so desolate, and to hearts so broken by sorrow and sin!

Mr. Cunningham, with his accus- tomed felicity, demonstrated the futility of the objections made to Mission, by drawing the picture of an assembly of Heathens supposed to be met in Peru to decide the question about giving the Peruvian Bark to Europe, for the cure of its agues and fevers; in which he made various objections start difficulties against this benevolent project, all of which bore, with forcible and just irony, on the arguments urged against Missions.

The Rev. C. D. Brereton urged, on the following strong grounds, the support of the *Missionary Ship Fund*, for maintaining regular intercourse with Africa.

But it may appear to some visionary to employ a Ship in assisting Mission- aries to preach the Gospel. If this point be examined, I think nothing can be more reasonable, or have a stronger claim to our support.

Many false notions have been enter- tained of Missionary Societies. They have been considered as speculations in a sacred cause, which may or may not succeed. We have been willing to con- tribute a small sum, as a matter of trial; but here our interest has ended. But, my Lord, holy attempts like these origi- nate in the command of God, and rest upon his promise and his power.

Again; we have imperfectly esteem- ed the Missionaries themselves. They have been sent out: they have had our admiration; but we have not followed and cheered them in their course, with our sympathy and regard. The Mission- ary has been considered as too elevated to look for, and too hardy to need, any affection from us, when once sent forth. But nothing can be more contrary to the truth. However elevated in the faith, however braced and girded for their warfare, however willing to suffer the loss of all things and count them but dross; they have always been comfort- ed by the knowledge of the love and sympathy of their Christian Brethren.

The whole of Missionary Biography proves that Missionaries have been more remarkable for tenderness and keenness of feeling, than even for decision and determination in conduct. They have often been comforted by assurances of regard—they have often been helped forward by seasonable supplies; and will not the Missionaries sent out by us be comfort- ed by pledges of our love and seasonable assistance from us? And how can we better testify that love, and convey that assistance, than by making it an express object! When their Settlements are burnt and destroyed (as they have been) will it not support them to know that the next arrival from England will sup- ply them with the means of resuming their labor of love? When their fellow- soldier is cut off by the stroke of death, will it not alleviate their sorrow to know that fresh laborers are on their voyage to assist them in their holy enterprise? Surely we may suppose, that recollections of past tokens of regard, and antici- pations of future support, may com- mune comfort, even to a Missionary, in many a dreary moment.

High and elevated as was the soul of St. Paul, how did he feel these things? When a prisoner at Rome, how did he feel a present sent to him from the Phil- ippian Church? It was an odour of a sweet smell. When in peculiar distress in Macedonia, troubled on every side, by what means was he comforted? (God who comforteth them that are cast down, comforted him by the coming of Titus. This great apostle thought it not beneath his office to make travels and voyages from church to church and from country to country; to collect from the lib- erality of some, and to distribute to the necessity of others.

On these Christian Principles, the present plan seems expedient and rational, inasmuch as it is calculated to facilitate communications between the Missionaries and ourselves; and to nourish, therefore, the motives of action in both. Nor will this holy traffic be without a reward and a recompense to us. The vessel will bring back at regu- lar seasons tidings from those who have gone forth, through our means, to preach the Gospel in Heathen Lands. And be those tidings gloomy or joyful, they must convey to every Christian Heart interest and satisfaction. Be they gloomy— will it not be a satisfaction to know, that we have assisted the suffering Mission- aries when they most needed assistance? Be they joyful—will it not be a delight to partake of their joy, and the joy of Heaven over sinners that repent? The interchange of such feelings and con- victions, so much in the nature of Chris- tianity, cannot fail to do good; and methinks the merchandize of them is better

than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than much fine gold.

Mr. Bickersteth, in reply to the objec- tion that it was dangerous to send Mis- sionaries to Africa, observed, the dan- gers are not greater than those to which wise and prudent men expose themselves for less important objects.

If the danger be objected to us, I an- swer by asking how do we reason in worldly matters? If a hostile kingdom is to be invaded, Wellington shall have his 100,000 of our noblest and bravest men—the first men in the country: they shall be exposed to most tremendous danger; thousands of them shall fall; and yet Wellington will not stop till he reaches the head-quarters, and triumphs in the very capital of our enemy. I need not speak the praise of Wellington—then blame not in us, what you commend in him. We are called upon to send an invading army into the kingdom of dark- ness, under the banners of that Mighty Prince, who never yet failed of success. Let not British Christians be less valiant than British Soldiers. Our hope is more glorious, our reward more illustrious, our success more certain, and it will bring more abundant benefits to man. The love of country induces the soldier to give up friends and relatives, and all that is dear to him. The love of coun- try, the love of mankind, and the love of the Saviour—all unite to constrain the Missionary to give up all he can for Christ; and if it does so, is it not ours to support him in this warfare?

If it be said, "We see few signs of success in Africa," I answer, It is the peculiar property of faith, to excite us to labor in the performance of a plain duty though the reward be unseen, de- pending upon the promise that it shall eventually succeed; and I answer again, Many missionary attempts, which have ultimately been greatly blessed, have at the beginning had great discouragements. That noble Mission of the Baptists, which now fills the Christian world with admiration, did not, for a long season, seem at all to prosper: nor, as you have heard, are we without success in Africa.

My Lord—when I look back upon the long, dark, and dreary night of Pagan- ism, and when I observe again the various degrees of success which God has given to the prudent exertions of all his servants, of every denomination, in every part of the world, methinks I see the first appearance of the dawn of a better day. I behold the Sun of Righteousness rising, with healing in his wings, upon a benighted world—the first streaks of his approach paint the horizon—a cheering and comfortable tinge glows in the sky—the edges of the clouds grow brighter and brighter—the shades of night re- ceede, and the people that walk in dark- ness shall yet see the great light of the world. Did our opponents wish to hin- der our success, which I will never be- lieve they do, they could sooner stop the advance of the splendid luminary of the heavens, than retard the progress of that infinitely more glorious Sun, which is the light to lighten the Gentiles, and will yet be the glory of Israel.

Africa may indeed now be as still as the waters of the most retired and em- bosomed lake; but, my Lord, that stone of the Gospel is yet to be thrown in, which will not only make a circle in its own immediate neighborhood, but a wider and wider and still wider circle, till it embraces the whole surface, and Afri- ca is moved to its farthest bounds.

At the Second Anniversary of the Suffolk and Ipswich Associations, the Rev. W. Marsh said that he held a book in his hand which contained many striking instances of the blessed effects of Missions, one or two of which he would beg leave to relate.

As I sat in my room (writes a Mis- sionary from Antigua) I could see the people running in companies, at various distances. They took every short cut; the young and the stout passing before the old and infirm, and the latter pressing no with all their might, stretching their heads and arms forward, every effort bespeaking the eagerness of their very souls to hear the marvellous history how Jesus the Son of God gave himself a sacri- fice for sinners. The chapel was soon filled, and the last comers had to stand before the doors and windows. When I began to read, the most eager attention was visible in every countenance. In the evening the chapel was again crowd- ed; and when, at the words, *he bowed his head and gave up the ghost*, the con- gregation fell on their knees, such an awful and heart-melting sense of the atoning death of Jesus pervaded the whole assembly, that some wept aloud.

Another anecdote related to a Hindoo Convert, who had been questioned as to his intention of adhering to the Christian Faith.

"Will you forsake your family and friends?" "My father, Sahib, very old: he wash in Ganges, and make poojah. I cannot help him, but I will love him. I will honor him, as Jesus Christ's word is. Oh! oh! oh! I cannot help him, but I will make prayer for him. I must follow my Lord Christ. There is no Sa-

viour but he! Hindoos, Musselmans, all worship devils!"

The first of these anecdotes, the Speaker observed, evinced that there was a willingness on the part of the Heathen to hear the blessed truths of the Gospel; and the second afforded proof of what the Gospel, when preached, could effect. He would yet mention another—it was a very short one—to shew what it could effect in the hour of death.

It was that of a poor Caffre Woman, who, in her last illness, when her end was fast approaching, requested to be taken out upon her couch into the open air. Her request was complied with; and, having attentively noticed all around her, she placed herself in an attitude as though she had been going to address them. She only said, in a tone of peace- ful resignation, and assured happiness— "Now I will go to my God!" Expect- ing her to speak again, they waited some time in silence; but, more closely ob- serving her, they found that she had breathed her last. Thus, favored by the Divine Light of the Gospel, this poor creature had died quietly, in a sure and well grounded hope of a blissful futurity.

## REPORT

Of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

(Concluded from page 178.)

In regard to the Pagan Aborigines of our own country, the measures of the Committee may not have advanced so fast, as the expectations of the Christian public, or even of this Board. The com- mittee are fully aware, that many friends of missions, not only in this country, but also in Europe, have thought it strange, that while so much has been doing for the distant heathen of India, so little should have been done for the not less destitute tribes on our continent, and within our own borders. The seeming neg- lect of these tribes, however, is not im- putable to a forgetfulness of them on the part of the committee, or to a want of an earnest desire to do something for their benefit. But the measures which have been concerted for this purpose have from time to time been frustrated, or im- peded, by causes utterly beyond the power of the committee to control. At present, however, measures are in such a train as to animate the hope of a gratifying result. Our missionary, the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, who has devoted himself to the service with a view especially to the American Indians, has been directed to proceed as soon as convenient from the State of Tennessee, where he has been employed under a temporary commission from the Connecticut Missionary Society, into the Cherokee country, for the purpose of making the requisite prepara- tions for the establishment there of a mission, and of mission schools, agree- ably to the plan exhibited in our last annual Report. When on his way to the westward, in pursuance of his instruc- tions he communicated the design of the Board to the Heads of Departments, at Washington, and solicited their patron- age. They gave him a favorable hear- ing, expressed their decided approbation of the design, and their disposition to render it every facility and aid which the laws would permit; and by order of the President of the United States, the Sec- retary at War stated, officially, that "In the first instance, the Agent (for Indian affairs) will be directed to erect a com- fortable school house, and another for the teacher, and such as may board with him, in such part of the nation as will be selected for the purpose. He will also be directed to furnish two ploughs, six hoes, and as many axes, for the purpose of introducing the art of cultivation among the pupils. Whenever he is in- formed that female children are receiv- ed, and brought into the school, and that a female teacher has been engaged, ca- pable of teaching them to spin, weave, and sew, a loom and half a dozen spin- ning wheels and as many pair of cards will be furnished. He will be directed, from time to time, to cause other school houses to be erected, as they shall be- come necessary, and as the expectation of ultimate success shall justify the ex- penditure. The houses thus erected, and the implements of husbandry and of the mechanical arts which shall be furnished, will remain public property to be occu- pied and employed for the benefit of the nation. If the persons, who are about to engage in this enterprise, should aban- don it, the buildings and utensils which shall have been furnished, may be occu- pied by any other teachers of good moral character. The only return which is expected by the President is an annual report of the state of the school, its progress, and its future prospects."

At Washington Mr. Kingsbury had opportunity of conversing repeatedly with Col. Meigs, Agent for the Chero- kees, and with a Chief and two other men of the tribe, then at the city. "The Agent," he says, "may be relied upon, as a firm and substantial friend to the object of the mission. The Indians also appeared to be pleased with the design,

and said it would be highly gratifying to the nation; that they had long wished to have schools established, and had thought of devoting a part of their an- nuity to the object, but in consequence of some embarrassments had felt them- selves unable."

Three young men have offered them- selves, with very good recommendations, and have been accepted by the commit- tee, to be employed in teaching the mis- sion schools. One of them, Mr. Moody Hall, is now under the direction of the Committee, in a Lancasterian school, for the purpose of becoming well versed in that method of instruction, and all of them hold themselves in readiness for the service. As soon, therefore, as information shall be received from Mr. Kingsbury of the requisite preparations being in suf- ficient forwardness, these teachers may be sent out, and the business may be commenced.

Although the object of civilizing and christianizing the small and scattered tribes of American Indians bears no com- parison in magnitude with that of evan- gelizing the vastly numerous and crowd- ed population of the Eastern world; yet it is an object of too great impor- tance to be overlooked, deeply interest- ing in itself, and presenting very pecu- liar claims upon the consciences, the feelings, and the liberalities of American Christians. Nor should it be regarded as a hopeless enterprise. The history of missions records few instances since the apostolic age, perhaps indeed none in proportion to the expense and exer- tion, of greater success in the conversion of heathens, than that which attended the labors of Eliot, the Mayhews, and Brainerd, among the Indians. It is no wonder that since their day little has been achieved; for little, very little, has been attempted. The spirit of Eliot, of the Mayhews, and of Brainerd, has for a long time slept. Never indeed has the work of civilizing and christianizing our In- dian tribes been taken up on a well con- sidered and extended plan, and conducted with vigor and perseverance; never has such an experiment been made as is now contemplated. To establish schools in the different parts of the tribe, under missionary direction and superinten- dence, for the instruction of the rising generation in common school learning, in the useful arts of life, and in Chris- tianity, so as gradually, with the divine blessing to make the whole tribe Eng- lish in their language, civilized in their habits, and Christian in their religion; this is the present plan: and the more it has been contemplated, the more it has presented itself to the minds of the committee, as being decidedly preferable to any other which has been adopted or proposed. Were the Bible now transla- ted into all the languages of the Indian tribes, it would be of no more use to them than our English Bible; for they could read it no better. They may be taught to read the Bible in the English language with as much ease, as they could be taught to read it in their own; and having learned to read the English language, the sources of knowledge and means of general improvement then opened to them will be incomparably greater and more various than their own language could ever procure for them. Assimilated in language, they will more readily become assimilated in habits and manners to their white neighbors; in- tercourse will be easy and the advan- tages to them incalculable. The mission- aries, mean while, will make themselves acquainted with the language of the tribe and preach to the aged as well as to the young; and they will avail them- selves of the various and precious advan- tages, which the education of the children will afford, to gain the most fa- vorable access to the parents, and to communicate the knowledge of salva- tion, and the blessings of civilized life to the people of every age.

Besides the missionaries already em- ployed, five young men, three of them educated at the Theological Seminary at Andover, and two of them at the Theo- logical Seminary at Princeton, and all of them licensed preachers of the Gospel, now hold themselves devoted to the ser- vice, to be employed under the patron- age of this Board, as wisdom shall direct.

It is an interesting fact that several youths, brought from the Sandwich Isles, are now resident in this country. Four of them having for a considerable time engaged the attention of liberal and active friends of missions, have by them been recommended to the notice of your Committee; and the Committee have thought it right to receive them under the patronage of this Board to ed- ucate with a view to their being sent back in due time to their own natives, qualified to be employed as preachers or teachers to their heathen countrymen. These four youths, by the grace of God accompanying the means which have been used with them, have renounced their heathenism, appear to have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, com- mend themselves to all around them as engaged and exemplary Christians, and testify a deep concern for their idola- trous parents, and brethren, and people,



In behalf of the Prudential Committee,  
 SAMUEL WORCESTER, Clerk.  
*Hartford, Sept. 18, 1816.*

## Education of Heathen Children.

COMMUNICATION - NO. 2.

\* Missionary Register, for Feb. 1816.  
† Periodical Accounts of Baptist Missionary Society, Vol. 3, p. 447.  
‡ See the Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year 1815.

A meeting of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia is notified, to consider the expediency of becoming Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

## Religious Intelligence.

Although God has not been pleased to visit us with any remarkable revival of religion in this part of his vineyard, yet we have reason to praise him even for the day of small things. In many places there are marks of his gracious presence, and of his attending the ordinances of his appointment with his blessing. There is evidently an increased attention

the Society was organiz

*Sunday Sch*

cents, to be paid quarterly membership; and the dollars to membership for each subscription amount

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dollars to membership  
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the Society was organiz



## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1816.

## Latest from Naples.

By the arrival of the brig *Prudent* at this port, yesterday, from Malaga, via Gibraltar, in 33 days, we learn, that the U. S. schooner *Hornet* arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of September from Port Mahon. The American Squadron sailed from Naples about the last of August. Mr. Pinkney was at Naples unwell. No answer had been given upon the subject of our claims. Capt. Claxton of the *Hornet* stated that part of the American Squadron, if not the whole, was about to sail for Gibraltar, and from thence to the U. States.

## FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship *Beverly* at this port on Thursday last in 140 days from Canton, we have received several numbers of the *Pekin Gazette* and other Chinese productions, translated into English by the Rev. R. Morrison. These works are interesting as they illustrate Chinese customs and literature. We shall publish extracts from them hereafter. The following is part of a letter from Rev. R. Morrison, dated—

Macao, China, May, 1816.

During the last twelve months there have been several cases of hostility to the Roman Catholic Christians in China. One European Missionary was beheaded in Sze-chuen, a western province. A native priest also was put to death there by the Viceroy. Several others were punished by transportation. His Imperial Majesty sanctioned these proceedings. China has been much agitated for several years by a disposition to rebellion; and by associated banditti in different parts of the Empire. A Tartar Khan near Cashgar revolted recently, but has been suppressed.

Mr. Milne at Malacca is doing well. He has a school consisting of about 90 Chinese children; and his well written Tracts are sent around to various Chinese settlements, and occasionally to China itself. I trust the Divine blessing will accompany these endeavors to diffuse the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in this populous part of the world.

I sent the Book of Genesis to England last year, and hope to finish a translation of the Psalms this season.

## From the Sandwich Isles.

In the Recorder for Sept. 24, p. 155, we gave some account of a young prince, son of the king of Atoui, one of the Sandwich islands. And in the Recorder for Oct. 29, p. 124, we published a letter which he wrote to a lady in Connecticut, in which he signs his name George Prince Kumbooree. It should be written Tamoree. Capt. Edes, who arrived at this port on Thursday last from the Pacific Ocean, was at Atoui and saw King Tamoree. He inquired particularly after his son, but Capt. Edes could give him no information. Capt. E. relates the following anecdote: Capt. Ebbs, in the ship *Enterprise*, of New-York, was at Atoui in February last, and during a violent gale lost all his anchors but one. The ship was saved by King Tamoree, who sent a boat in the height of the gale with a large anchor on board, and thus enabled him to ride it out.

An American ship, and the lives of several American seamen have thus been preserved by the humane exertions of King Tamoree. Let every American then remember that Tamoree has a son in this country, that for several years past he has been enduring all the hardships attendant upon the life of a common sailor on board our frigates; that he fought in several of our battles during the late war, and was badly wounded: that he has recently been taken under the protection of the American Board of Commissioners, and sent to Connecticut to be educated, with a view to his return to his native country. We trust that when our countrymen are called upon to contribute for the education of Heathen Youth, these facts will not be forgotten.

How can we better manifest our gratitude to the father, than by restoring to him under such circumstances his long lost son.

The battle between the Boxer and Enterprize, and the Guerriere and Algerine frigates.

Dr. John Gorham, has been appointed professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, Dr. Dexter the late professor having resigned the office. Dr. Gorham has for several years past filled the office of adjunct professor of Chemistry, & has lectured jointly with the professor.

The Legacy of the late Count Rumford to Harvard University, consists of property vested in French stocks, affording an annual income of from nine to eleven hundred dollars. This property has been regularly transferred by the Count's executors, Baron Delessier and Daniel Parker, Esq., to the University; and one year's interest has already been paid. Besides this, there are certain life annuities which revert to the college upon the demise of their possessors. The object of the legacy is to found a professorship of Natural Philosophy as connected with the useful arts and promotive of the welfare of society.—*Daily Adv.*

Letters from Philadelphia, state that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have chosen William Jones, late Secretary of the Navy, President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier; each with a salary of \$5000. It is determined to establish branches at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and New-Orleans, which are to be organized, and to go into operation immediately.—46

## New Map of the United States.

Messrs. Shelton & Kinsett, of Cheshire, Connecticut, have lately published a new and most elegant Map of the United States, compiled from the latest authorities, and from actual survey. Competent judges pronounce it to be altogether the best Map of the country which has been published.

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

## From Naples.

The whole of the American squadron, under Com. Chauncey, were left at Naples on the 26th August, by captain Mills, of the schooner *Amphion*, arrived at Baltimore. Extract of a Letter from Naples, dated Aug. 2. The demands made by Mr. Pinkney on the king of Naples, have I understand, been complied with, the king agreeing to pay to the United States the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. The American squadron will sail in the course of three or four days, for Messina; from thence to Syracuse, then visit the Barbary States, and proceed to Gibraltar to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with despatches, and to carry home the men whose time of service has expired.

A letter from Leghorn, dated Sept. 3, states that the reports respecting the success of Mr. Pinkney's mission are contradictory. The King of Saxony, has acceded to the Christian Treaty.

## From the West-Indies.

A Privateer under Carthaginian colors was captured by the Spaniards on the 5th of October, near St. Jago de Cuba in the West-Indies. The privateer was commanded by Capt. Asa Hosman of New-Hampshire; her first officer is Charles A. Kane, of King of New-York, and most of her crew (forty in number) are Englishmen and Americans.

## Dreadful mortality.

A French frigate a few weeks ago landed at Bass-terre, in the island of Guadeloupe, about 300 troops from France, 130 of whom were marched for Point Petre. But four days from the time of landing, it is stated, only 17 of the latter were in existence, the remaining 113 having died of the prevailing fever!

## From Hayti.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Port-au-Prince, we learn that Petion has been elected and proclaimed President of Hayti for life. A French Frigate had arrived at Port-au-Prince with a minister from H. M. C. Majesty. Louis 18th, whom President Petion caused to be received on landing with every mark of respect and attention. But the moment they met, he put this question to him—"S. r. do you come fully authorized to acknowledge the independence of Hayti?"—being answered in the negative, Petion replied—"Well, sir, I must absolutely decline entering into any negotiations whatsoever, until that preliminary acknowledgment has been solemnly made."—Then bowed and retired.

## From Chili.

Capt. Edes arrived at this port on Thursday in the *Beverly* from the Pacific, informs that the President of Chili arrived at Valparaiso on the 9th of December, 1815, and commenced his government by ordering a gallows to be erected, and declaring by Proclamation that all persons favoring a revolution should be executed. Every preparation was making to repel the invasion of a body of patriots from Buenos-Ayres, reported to be 3500 strong, and who had advanced as far as Mendoza on the eastern side of the Cordilleras. The President of Chili had with him 5000 Spanish regulars; part of them veterans. Rigorous measures had been adopted to prevent any of the Chileans from joining the patriots.

## China Trade.

*Liverpool, Aug. 9.*—Two ships in the China trade, lately arrived at Gottenburgh, have brought very interesting accounts relative to Eastern Asia and its commerce. The Chinese are more yielding than ever towards the English, because they stand in need of their services to protect their coast against the pirates whose principal nest is the Ladrone Islands, and are becoming so daring, that they once had it in contemplation to attack Macao itself. The English who had once monopolized the trade to China, have for some time past found a formidable rival in the North Americans—the latter, with their peculiarly well built ships, make the voyage both out and home much quicker, and can thus afford to sell Chinese produce much cheaper in the European markets. The Americans bring chiefly peltry from the North West Coast of America to China, and exchange it for China produce, so that they are not under the necessity of paying for every thing with specie, brought from Europe or South America.

Since the restored continental and maritime peace of Europe, other nations begin again to visit China; the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Danes have fitted out many Chinamen.

Another new trading power, which for some time has been in communication with China must not here be overlooked; it is Australasia: The King of Owyhee a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich Islands under his dominions; the English have introduced their manners and language, and a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchased some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee; he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China, by bringing peltry from Codisk to Juakoo, and receiving Chinese produce in return. By means of this intercourse, for which his insular empire is so favorably situated, as well as the frequent visits of English and American ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich Isles.

## Bonaparte.

The British Government have recently received official intelligence from St. Helena. He is in good health. The following anecdote is related of him.

Bonaparte sometimes indulges in pleasantries. The following is an instance. The Captain of the British 50 gun ship *Newcastle* was introduced, and the Ex-Emperor made very minute inquiries as to her tonnage, weight of metal, &c. On being told she carried 24 pounds, and 42-pound carronades, he asked, "What chance would you stand with a French 74?" If it was blowing hard, answered the Captain, so as to prevent her opening her lower ports, we could take her, not otherwise. How long continued B. do you think you would be in taking a large 38 gun frigate? Do you mean France? continued the Captain. Napoleon smiled, and said "No, America."—About ten minutes was the answer; on which the Ex-Emperor laughed heartily, bid adieu, and mounted his carriage, which was waiting for him.

Died.—In England, Mrs. Hamilton, known as the authoress of a work on Education.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, aged 88, the oldest Admiral in the British Navy. He was made Post-Captain in 1756, Rear-Admiral in 1780, Vice-Admiral in 1787, and Admiral in 1795. Lord St. Vincent is now father of the fleet.

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

## Fifteenth Congress.

The following gentlemen are elected to the fifteenth Congress.

Ohio.—William Henry Harrison, John W. Campbell, Levi Barber, Peter Hitchcock, Samuel Herrick, Phil. Beecher, all new members.

Georgia.—Mr. Terrell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Forsyth—all new members but one, Mr. Forsyth.

Pennsylvania.—John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, Wm. Anderson, Adam Seybert, Isaac Darlington, Levi Pausling, James Wallace, John Whitesides, Jacob Souder, Andrew Boden, William Macley, John Ross, Samuel D. Ingham, Joseph Heister, Alexander Ogle, Wm. P. Macley, William Wilson, David Scott, David Marchand, Thomas Patterson, Christian Tatt, Henry Baldwin, Robert Moore.—Those in italics are federalists. Fourteen out of the 23 are new members.

Delaware.—Willard Hall, Caleb Rodney—all new members.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the State of Maryland in the next Congress. Those in Italics are Federalists.

George Peter, Peter Little, Philip Stuart, Philip Reed, John C. Herbert, Thomas Culbreth, Samuel Ruggold, Thomas Bayly, Samuel Smith.

The following gentlemen are chosen to represent the State of South Carolina in the 15th Congress:—Henry Middleton, Wm. Lowndes, James Erving, Joseph Dellinger, S. Tucker, John C. Calhoun, Eliza Earle, Wilson Nesbitt, and Stephen D. Miller.

Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, has lost his election to the 15th Congress. Mr. Ervin, his opponent, had a majority of 319 votes. Mr. Huger was the most strenuous opposer of the compensation law.

John Taylor, Senator in Congress from South Carolina, has resigned his trust.

Wm. Mayrant, of the same state, has, since the election, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

## Massachusetts.

The following is the result of the Elections for members of the fifteenth Congress as far as we have ascertained them.

Essex South District. Nathaniel Silsbee, Esq. 1437. Hon. Thomas Stephens 1408.—Scattering, 22.—Majority for Silsbee, 7.

Suffolk. Hon. James Lloyd, without opposition. Hampshire South District. Hon. Mr. Mills, by an increased Majority.

Essex North District. Danforth, 849.—Knapp, 203.—Moseley, 119. Nelson, 24.—Kittredge, 728.—Scattering, 19. The first four gentlemen are Federalists. It will be perceived that there is no choice.

In Berkshire district, in 29 towns, Mr. Noble, the federal candidate, had 1297; and Mr. Shaw, the democratic, 1499 votes.

The Hon. Solomon Strong, has been re-elected in Worcester North District, without opposition.

The Presidential Electors, appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut, are as follows:—Jonathan Ingersoll, Nathaniel Terry, Seth P. Staples, Jirah Islam, Saml W. Johnson, Wm. Perkins, Eliza Sterling, Eliza Hubbard, and Asa Welsh, Esqrs.

Pennsylvania Election.—Two tickets for Presidential Electors were run at the late election in Pennsylvania; one formed by the Republican members of the Legislature, and pledged to vote for Monroe and Tompkins; the other formed by a meeting at Carlisle, called by them the "Independent Ticket." The Republican ticket is advocated by the Democratic Press, and the Independent ticket by Duane's Aurora. The following is the result of the vote in the Philadelphia District.

For the Republican Ticket, 2847  
For the Carlisle Ticket, 4112  
The Federalists in Rhode-Island have declined running any electoral Ticket.

## Deaf and Dumb.

Measures are taking to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons in New-Hampshire. A notice has been published in the New-Hampshire papers signed S. Sparhawk, requesting the members of the Hon. Legislature to ascertain the precise number of DEAF AND DUMB persons living in their respective towns, and leave information thereof at the Secretary's office in Concord, at the next session of the General Court.

## DIABOLICAL.

Elizabeth-Town, Upper-Canada, Oct. 3. 1816. The Well of a Mr. Gardner, of the adjoining town of Youge, was poisoned on Sunday night, by throwing in a quantity of Arsenic. The family, 12 in number, were in the most distressing pain, their bowels, eyes and lips, swelled in the most astonishing manner. Besides the twelve in the family, three others were taken ill by drinking a little of the water. The wretch who did the deed is yet undiscovered; none as yet have died, but, the old man, 82 years of age, has not been expected to live for 3 or 4 days past.

## Stockbridge, (Mass.) Oct. 31.

Explosion.—About two o'clock on Monday morning last, the Powder Mills in Lee were entirely destroyed by explosion. So violent was the shock that many people in the vicinity of the mills were thrown from their beds, and almost every house within half a mile had its windows broken. In Stockbridge, 3 miles from Lee, the shock was severely felt. The damage of the mills is estimated at \$2000. This is the third time within six months that an explosion has taken place at these Mills. We are happy to say that no person was injured.

## Fires in Maine.

We have received many particulars of the damages sustained by the spreading of the fire in different parts of the District of Maine, during the last month. Not to mention the destruction of fences, timber, and injury done to the fields and soil, many buildings, some filled with hay and grain, have been destroyed, and many cattle and sheep were burnt to death. Among those who have suffered by the fire, Mr. John Lovejoy of Albany, lost a barn filled with hay and a yoke of oxen. In Norway, Mr. Samuel Pingree, an industrious farmer, lost a barn with its contents of grain, about 80 bushels, and 15 tons of hay. In the town of Freeman the fire was very destructive. Mr. Robbins lost a house and barn together with his hay, grain and furniture. Mr. James Tuttle lost 2 barns burnt and all his hay and grain consumed.—*Portland Gazette.*

Thursday the 28th inst. is to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving throughout the state of Connecticut.

## ORDINATIONS.

On the 23d ult. was ordained at Brookfield, the Rev. ELIAHIM PHILLIPS, as Colleague Pastor with the Rev. Ephraim Ward. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Joshua Crosby; Sermon by Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. from Cor. 2, 5, 20; "Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ." Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Daniel Tomlinson; Charge by Rev. Joseph Pope; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Micah Stone; Concluding Prayer by Rev. John Fiske. All things were conducted on this solemn occasion, in great harmony, on the part of the church and society, and their pastors—the house of worship was crowded, the audience attentive, the music excellent, and the effect of the whole exercises highly gratifying to the friends of religion.

Ordained, at Woburn, on the 25th Oct. over a church and society in Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, Rev. ABEL CUTLER. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Reuben Emerson; Sermon by Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D.; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Freegrace Reynolds; Charge by Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Joseph Chickering; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Samuel Stearns. The church at Yarmouth were represented on this occasion by a delegation. The ordination services were performed here, because there are no congregational ministers within many miles of Yarmouth.

On the 30th ult. the Rev. JOSEPH ALLEN was inducted into the Ministerial office at Northborough. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Quincy, made the Introductory Prayer; the Rev. Dr. Ware, delivered a sermon from Jer. xv. 19; the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, made the Consecrating Prayer; the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Medfield, gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Salem, gave the Fellowship of the churches; and the Rev. Dr. Puffer, of Berlin, made the Concluding Prayer. The music was select, and was executed with judgment and taste. A crowded audience with seriousness attended upon the appropriate and impressive exercises of the solemn occasion, and appeared deeply to participate with the people of the place in the joy and expectation of the day.—*Wor. Spy.*

On Thursday the 31st ult. Rev. LEONARD WYTHROUST, was ordained as Pastor of the first church in Newbury. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews of Newburyport; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byfield; Charge by Rev. Mr. Milmore, of Belleville; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Kirby, of Newbury; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gile, of Milton.

## MARRIAGES.

In Paris, at the hotel of the American Minister, Samuel Welles, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Fowle, of Philadelphia, late of Watertown.

In Orrington, Henry Little, merchant and Post Master of Bucktown, (Me.) to Miss Sophia Goodale, daughter of Ephraim G. Esq.

In Portland, by the Rev. E. Kelllogg, Capt. Thomas Osgood, to Miss Lydia N. Lunt.

In Taunton, Major Samuel Cook Fales, to Miss Sarah West, daughter of John West, Esq.

In Shrewsbury, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev Dr. Sumner, Mr. Cephas Clapp, of Northampton, to Miss Sophia B. Mann.

In Charlestown, on the 5th inst. by Rev. Dr. Morse, Mr. John Winslip, to Miss Mary Brown.

In Boston, on Wednesday evening, Mr. John Ward, to Miss Mary Thomas.—On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Major D. S. Townsend, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Eliza Gerry, 2d daughter of the late Vice-President. Capt. Joseph Saunders, to Miss Elizabeth Murray Saunders.—Josiah Gould, mer. to Miss Eunice N. Dow;—Mr. Andrew Lindsey to Miss Phoebe Freeman, both of Boston.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Nathaniel H. Hinchman, to Miss Harriot P. Mears.

## DEATHS.

In Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. Isaac Warner, a native of Chesterfield, (Mass.)

In York, (Penn.) Ralph Bowie, Esq. counselor at law, a native of Scotland.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Mrs. Catharine Shelter, aged 98, a native of the city of Hanover, in Germany, and migrated to America about 70 years ago, and had lived to see upwards of 100 descendants, some in the 4th generation.

At his seat in Morrisania, county of Westchester, N. Y. on the 6th inst. Hon. GOVERNOR MORRIS, after a short but distressing illness, in the 65th year of his age.

In Milton, (N. H.) Mr. Barnabas Palmer, aged 96; an old Revolutionary Hero.

In Salem, (N. H.) on the 2d inst. Miss Mary Towne, daughter of Col. Benjamin T. aged 35.

In Hopkinton, Miss Joanna Whiting, 21.

In Brookfield, (Conn.) Mr. Lemuel Baldwin, aged 50. For thirty-two years Mr. Baldwin has been confined to his bed by extreme debility, occasioned by being overheated.

In Providence, Mr. William Tyler, aged 84—Miss Melora Leavens, eldest daughter of Capt. Oliver L. aged 19.

In Newport, Miss Mary King, aged 66.

In Fitchburg, widow Eunice Willard, 69.

In Fairhaven, Wm. Le Baron, Esq. aged 65.

In Bridgewater, 2d inst. much lamented, Mrs. Hannah Sawin, wife of Dr. Daniel Sawin, aged 29 years. [A brief anonymous notice of the character of Mrs. Sawin, was sent to our office, designed to accompany the above. Our rules do not allow us to insert any obituary notices relating to religious character, unless accompanied with a name.]

In Roxbury, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Abigail Richardson, aged 62.—On Wednesday, of consumption, Mr. John Langley, aged 27.

In Weymouth, suddenly, the 7th inst. Maj. John White, aged 57.

In Salem, Miss Sally Hohn, aged about 33—formerly of Boston.

In Brookline, on Tuesday, Mrs. Bathsheba Thayer, wife of Mr. Jonathan T. aged 56.

In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Susanna B. wife of Solomon Hancock, aged 34.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Griggs, aged 56.

Mr. John B. Gili, only son of widow Elizabeth G. aged 19 years.—Mr. Philip Hichborn, 46.

## NOTICE.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge will be held at the house of His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. on MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance of the Members of this Board is requested.

JEDEDIAH MORSE, Sec'y.

Charlestown, Nov. 8, 1816.

## Clark's Indelible Ink.

JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's Head, No. 94, Court-Street, has just received by the Aurora, from Liverpool, CLARK'S INDELIBLE PERMANENT INK, for writing on Linen, Apparel, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Table and Bed Linen, &c. with a common pen, in cases of three sizes. Nov. 12.



## Poetry.

FROM THE ALBANY JOURNAL.

On seeing, in a list of New Music, "The Waterloo Waltz."

(BY A LADY.)

A moment pause, ye British fair!  
While Pleasure's phantom ye pursue:  
And say, if dance or sprightly air  
Suits with the name of Waterloo.  
Glorious was the victory!  
Chastened should the triumph be!  
'Midst the laurels she has won,  
Britain weeps for many a son.

Veil'd in clouds, the morning rose:  
Nature seem'd to mourn the day  
Which consign'd, before its close,  
Thousands to their kindred clay.  
How unfit for courtly ball,  
Or the giddy festival,  
Was the grim and ghastly view,  
Ere evening clos'd on Waterloo!

See the Highland warrior rushing—  
First in danger—on the foe,  
Till the life-blood, warmly gushing,  
Lays the plumed hero low.  
His native pipe's accustom'd sound,  
Mid war's infernal concert drown'd—  
Cannot soothe his last adieu,  
Or wake his sleep at Waterloo.

Crashing o'er the Cuirassier,  
See the foaming charger flying;  
Trampling, in his wild career,  
All alike, the dead and dying.  
See the bullets, through his side,  
Answer'd by the spouting tide;  
Helmet, horse, and rider too,  
Roll on bloody Waterloo.

Shall scenes like these the dance inspire,  
Or wake th' enervating notes of mirth!  
Oh! shiver'd be the recreant lyre,  
That gave the base idea birth!  
Other sounds, I ween, were there,  
Other music rent the air,  
Other wail'd the warriors knew,  
When they clos'd at Waterloo.

Forbear! till Time, with lenient hand,  
Has heal'd the pang of recent sorrow;  
And let the picture distant stand,  
The softening hue of years to borrow.  
When our race has pass'd away,  
Hands unborn may wake the lay;  
And give to joy alone the view  
Of Britain's fame—at Waterloo.

## Miscellany.

## Exmouth's Official Account of the Battle at Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers, of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigor of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence His Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention on, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavor to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were industri-

gally employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed Capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 30 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the Capt. of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, that two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service until near two o'clock, when, observing the officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag-ship, in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was never witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lt. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also that the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lt. Richards in this ship's barge.—The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence, at this interval, gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed in warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest, no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity

ty of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honor to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer who will feel I have the honor to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support.—Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own Capt. and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease to be with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal: from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this dispatch to Rear Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service, instructions to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded accompany this despatch, and I am happy to say Captains Elkins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordships' protection and favor,

I have the honor to be, &c. EXMOUTH.

John Wilson Crocker, Esq.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

Of the killed and wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, the 27th Aug. 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. Captain James Brisbane, C. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, Rear-Admiral Milne, Capt. Ed. Brace, G. R.—1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Elkins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, William Paterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Milne, John Coode—3 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 8 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Chetnam, C. B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Severn, Hon. T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

Hebrus, Ed. Palmer, C. B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

Infernal, Hon. G. J. Percival—1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.

Heron, Mutine, Prometheus, Cordelia, Britomart, Belzebub, Hecla and Fury, none killed or wounded.

Flotilla, consisting of 4 gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 5 rocket-boats, flats, 32 gun-boats, barges and yawls.—Total, 55.

The whole commanded by Capt. F. T. Mitchell, assisted by Lieut. John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieut. Thomas Evans, Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Milne.

Dutch Squadron.

Melampus, Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen, Captain De Mair—3 killed, 15 wounded.

Frederica, Capt. Vander Straten—6 wounded.

Daguerad, Capt. Polders—4 wounded.

Diana, Capt. Zivierge—6 killed, 23 wounded.

Amtee, Capt. Vander Hart—4 killed, 6 w. Eendracht, Capt. Wardenburgh, none killed or wounded.

Total, 13 killed, 52 wounded.

English Squadron.

Total, 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troops, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total killed and wounded—128 killed, 690 wounded. GRAND TOTAL, 883.

Number of the enemy killed and wounded, between 6 and 7000.

Algerine ships destroyed—5 frigates, 4 corvettes, 30 gun-boats.

Further Particulars, Official.

The following is an extract from Capt. Brisbane's official account of his interview with the Dey.

"I acquainted the Dey, that Lord Exmouth expected he would give satisfaction for the

affront done to the British Consul, the ill treatment he had met with, and the insult redounding from it to the British nation.

"The Dey answered, that he was ready to do so, and asked what I wanted.

"I then replied: Are you sorry for the violent measures which, in a fit of passion, you adopted towards the British Consul, and do you ask pardon for the same? Yes, answered the Dey.

"I then insisted upon the Dey's addressing himself in person to the Consul, and repeating, before his Ministers, what he had just said. (Signed) "JAMES BRISBANE, Capt."

Slaves released by Lord Exmouth.

| Of what nation. | No. | Destination.         |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------|
| Neapolitans.    | 471 | Sent to Naples.      |
| Romans.         | 123 | Do.                  |
| Sicilians.      | 236 | Do.                  |
| Tuscans.        | 6   | Do.                  |
| Spaniards, &c.  | 162 | Sent to Spain.       |
| Greeks.         | 7   | Sent to Malta.       |
| Dutch.          | 28  | Deliv. Ad. Capellen. |

Total, 1083

Unofficial.

Gibraltar, Sept. 20.—Besides the above, 2000 more were collected in Bona, Oran, &c. which would embark the moment they arrived.

Money returned by the Dey. To Naples, 357,000 dols. To Sardinia, 25,500

The Consuls, and others, in Algiers, gave it as their opinion, that another hour's firing would have levelled the city to the ground.

The Dey's palace suffered greatly, and there was scarcely a house that did not receive injury. It was generally believed and asserted on shore, that not fewer than 400 men were killed by the Queen Charlotte's first broadside.

Gibraltar, Sept. 14.—On the Queen Charlotte taking her station at the distance of 45 yards from the Mole-head battery, and before a shot was fired from her, a number of Moors, attracted by curiosity, came down to the water's edge in front of her tremendous broadside. Lord Exmouth, with a feeling of humanity, before he directed the ship to open her fire, waved his hat to those incautious persons desiring them to get under the cover of their works.

The Impregnable was dreadfully exposed to the fire of a battery upon the Hill side, and suffered also greatly by the explosion of a shell on board of her, which communicated to some loose powder; she is said to have lost between 60 and 70 men by this accident alone.

[Note.] Rear Admiral MILNE, who commanded the Impregnable, which suffered so severely at Algiers, was Lieut. of the *Blanche* frigate, which captured *La Pique*, in the W. Indies, after a most dreadful action; and the boats of both ships being shot to pieces, he was the officer who leapt overboard and swam to the sinking frigate, with the British colors wrapped round him, and hoisted them on her. He was lately appointed to command on the Halifax station; where he was about to proceed, when ordered to second Lord Exmouth.

London paper.

Lord Exmouth received a graze in the cheek by a grape shot early in the action, and his coat was literally torn from his body by splinters.

Major Gossett of the Royal Engineers, in the heat of the action, went into the harbor and set fire to one of the Algerine frigates; a second was set fire to by a Lieut. of the Queen Charlotte, and the other ships in succession by the boats of the fleet. On the burning of their cables the whole of the Algerine navy drifted out of the harbor and one of them in flames, had nearly fallen on board the Queen Charlotte; it took place between 9 and 10 o'clock at night.

It is computed that seven hundred pieces of Ordnance were brought into action by the Algerines alone, to the fire of which the British and Dutch squadrons were exposed for more than nine successive hours.

Gibraltar, Sept. 21.—Lord Exmouth anchored in Gibraltar Bay in the afternoon of the 12th inst.; and notwithstanding that the Impregnable was obliged to take in a new mainmast, the whole fleet (Min'ten excepted) was watered, victualled, and in every respect prepared for sea on Sunday afternoon, the 15th, when it got under way for England.

## New-York Bills

and Treasury Notes, taken at Par, AT No. 63, Cornhill, for the following articles, if affixed soon,

Convex Mirrors, Thermometers, Telescopes,

Micrometers—Spy Glasses,

Opera and Burning do.—Reading & Quiz do.

Gilt and wood case Pocket Compasses,

Spirit Levels—Gilders and Palate Knives,

Burnishing Stones,

Arometers for Acids, Spirits, &c.

Port Crayons, of steel and brass,

Glauciers Diamonds—Camera Lucidas,

Miniature Frames—Morocco Miniature Cases,

Ivories for Miniatures,

Ivory and Earthen Palates,

Gold Leaf—Camels Hair Pencils—Fitch do.

Swan Quills do.—Sable do.—Lead do.

Portrait Painters Brushes,

Mahogany Graining do.—Sash Tools,

Boxes of Reeves Colors of 1, 2, 3 & 4 rows,

Boxes of Newman's do,

Separate Cakes of Reeves and Newman's,

British and India Ink,

Colors for painting on velvet,

Brushes for do—Crayons and Chalks,

Drawing Paper—Bristol do.—colored do.

Fancy do.—Fillagree do.

Gold, plain and embossed do.

India gilt and silver do.—Prints of Figures,

Flowers do.—Landscapes do.—Heads do.

Books of Flowers, &c. &c.

Also—An extensive assortment of

Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses,

some very elegant, which will be sold at the

lowest cash prices; 6 cases Looking Glass

Plates, assorted sizes; 50 boxes Picture Glass,

all sizes from 27 by 14 to 31 by 21, of the first

quality.

Like-wise—Embroidery, Pictures, and

Looking Glasses framed in the newest manner.

Old Looking Glass Plates new silvered.

Sept. 17. 2m BITTLE, FICHE, & Co.

## Book Binder and Working Stationer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a chamber in Congress-street, No. 4, opposite the Exchange Coffee-House, where he intends carrying on the Book binding business in all its various branches, together with making Backgammon, Chess Boards, and Letter Folios, Pocket books, Memorandum cases, and all kinds of Stationary work.—Account books, of all descriptions, manufactured in Patent or common Binding of the best materials and superior style, and at the shortest notice. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN PRATT.

N. B. Backgammon Boards, Pocket books, Port Folios, repaired as above. Oct 29

## THOMAS L. PAINE

WOULD inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed his Business again, in the Chambers of the Store recently occupied by him, in Union-Street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for the approaching season, which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash, or on credit.

## Church Furniture.

ROBERT L. BIRD, has for Market—rich watered crimson and green recins for Church curtains and elegant crimson silk Ball Fringe and green worsted Fringe; with a great assortment of Paper Hangings and Upholstery goods to his.

## Thanksgiving Music.

COOPER'S, Pring's, Holt's & others for Thanksgiving; Voluntary, Lock-Hospital Collection, Harp, &c. &c.—For sale at JAMES LORAIN store, No. 2, Cornhill.

## Just Published.—Handel's

Handsome quarto, five paper, price 1s. and a fourth edition of the Northern Nov. 5

## More New Goods

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Square, offers his customers in the following articles, for cash, French glazed Wadding, Three threaded Cotton Balls, India Blankets, black Broadcloths, Queens Cloths, made of the best Loughm Straw, at reduced prices; Gown Trimmings, Cotton Cambric, Cambric Muslin, Silk Laces, French Levantines, Silk Gloves, Galloons, Diadems, Combs, Garters, Muslin, colored Cambrics, Gowns, Flannels, some very fine 7-4, Calicoes, India Cottons, Cotton Laces, Silk and Cotton Footings, black Vestings, black Silk Handkerchiefs, A few pieces of Madras Handkerchiefs, Pocket Books, Memorandum Cases, Cassimere, Imitation Shawls, &c. &c. Those who will take the trouble to visit his shop will find him very CHEAP.

## Crochery, Glass and China

JOHN MELLE, No. 31, Union-Street, HAS received, by the ships Nile, &c. other late arrivals from Liverpool, a extensive assortment of Crochery, Glass and China, suitable for the China Trade, and for sale by wholesale or retail, on terms, for cash or credit.

## HARD WARE.

NEWELL & DAN, No. 6, Broad-Street, HAVE received by the late arrivals, a very extensive assortment of CUTLERY, and Birmingham, which they offer on good terms, for approved credit.

## REMOVAL.&lt;/